

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer correspondents, but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as persons desire, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions please be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 18, 1894.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war. These all receive either \$5 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, and in April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

SPECIAL COUPON.

THE ARMY SKETCH BOOK.

Inclosed please find _____ cents,

for which send me Parts number _____ of _____

"Forbes' Army Sketch Book,"

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

This coupon may be used to order any of the parts from 1 to 20, or the set complete in 20 parts will be sent upon receipt of \$2 and this coupon.

GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

Who helped to make so much of the glorious history of the old Army of the Cumberland, has promised to write an article for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The splendid brigade which he took from Pittsburg to Kentucky in the Fall of 1861, and which bore his name, can almost be said to be the nucleus around which the Army of the Ohio—afterward the Cumberland—formed. He had a long and varied experience, and whatever he chooses to say will be read with the deepest interest, not only by the survivors of Stone River and Chickamauga, but by all veterans.

THE SITUATION IS IMPERATIVE.

For the veterans the situation is much the most critical of any time since the close of the war. We simply must elect a Republican to Congress wherever such a thing is possible, in order to offset the vote against us of the slums of the great cities and of the Solid South. We know to an absolute certainty that every man elected from those places will be a bitter enemy of justice to veterans. This is something that we can calculate upon as surely as that the sun will rise tomorrow.

Not only will they be personally hostile, but those who send them to Congress will expect them to do all they can to cut down pension expenditures and reduce the number of those receiving the benefits of the pension system. This is the platform upon which they all stand more or less openly. In the South they make no pretense of concealment of their purposes, but commend themselves to their rebel constituents by harangues upon the iniquity of the pension system and the "crushing burden of taxation" borne by the Southern people to pay pensions to those who "invaded the South, devastated the people's homes, insulted their fathers, mothers and sisters and murdered their sons."

In the North they attempt more concealment, by prating about "no deserving pensioner need fear," "only the bums and shirks must be stricken from the roll they disgrace," and similar demagoguery. But they all mean exactly the same thing, and when once elected the Copperhead Representative of the Northern slums is a meaner enemy of the veterans than the ex-rebel from the Solid South.

As a rule the Populists are not a particle better. During the last session of Congress not one of them raised his voice in favor of the men who saved the country. Not a single protest went up from them against the cruel injustice being done the broken and dying veterans. We got very much more consideration from the ex-rebel Representatives than from the Populists.

These undeniable facts outline our course with the utmost clearness. They make it plain to every man that there is but one thing for us to do to protect our interests and secure our rights. This is to vote solidly everywhere for straight-out Republican candidates for Congress. Every vote so cast will be interpreted by the country-at-large as one in favor of justice to the veterans and liberal treatment in the matter of pensions. A vote against them means an approval and endorsement of all that we have suffered in the past two years, and all that is threatened against us in the future.

We appeal to all veterans to be governed by these considerations. Let other and minor issues wait. They can be settled in the future. We did not stop to discuss religion or politics when forming for an assault or to repel an attack. Our only thought then was how to most effectively meet the general enemy, and we left smaller questions to be debated after the emergency had passed.

This is our crowning emergency. The fight now will be decisive. If we lose it we may resign all hope. If we win we should have a conclusive victory which will give us peace for the rest of our lives. Let us make it conclusive by a solid vote of all the veterans in the country, which will insure an overwhelming triumph.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COMRADES. The War Department Library, under the supervisory charge of Gen. A. W. Greely, who served as an enlisted man in the volunteer army, is endeavoring to accumulate all literature pertaining to the civil war, and to this end especially asks the co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The library will thankfully receive and promptly acknowledge any military works that may be donated to it, and will, upon application, send return penalty envelopes by which such publications can be mailed without cost, to the Library of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

It is especially desired to obtain reports of Reunions, rosters of G. A. R. Posts, biographical sketches of Union soldiers, and, in short, all that ephemeral literature which, written by participants in the late war, must eventually be of great value to historical students.

ALL parties in Japan are said to be enthusiastic for the prosecution of the war. The Copperhead has not developed there, apparently.

THE DISABILITY BILL.

Persistent attacks are being made on Maj. Morrill to the effect that he defeated the Service Pension Bill. A very large proportion of the animus of these comes from men who are at heart not only opposed to service pensions, but to every form of pensions. They are simply using this as a weapon to introduce dissension into our ranks and divide the veteran vote. We have in our eye quite a number of speakers and papers who are now shedding crocodile tears profusely over the failure of the Service Pension Bill, who have always been the worst enemies that we had to oppose when any real practical pension measure was being urged. They have fought bitterly every hopeful measure and plan proposed by the comrades and their genuine friends. No one has been more vituperative and venomous than they. Their present attitude is miserable hypocrisy.

It reminds us of that of a former Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, who could not bring himself to support the first draft of the Disability Bill, because it contained a clause giving pensions only to those who were in need of them. He could not consent to having a veteran declare himself a pauper before he would be entitled to a pension; he would not affix this stigma upon those gallant men. A great many of us thought with him on this point, and we succeeded in having the objectionable "pauper clause" eliminated. Then our Chairman was horrified at the idea of a bill which would give pensions to men "whether they needed them or not." He would have been only too happy to support a bill which would give the poor, needy, broken-down veterans something to live upon, but as for a bill which would put even millionaires on the pension-roll it was too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. One would have thought from the way he talked that the Disability Bill was for the enrichment mainly of the Vanderbilts, Goulds and Astors. Of course, the truth was that he had determined not to support any bill that could be formulated, and his "reasons" were hypocritical pretenses.

The plain facts about the final passage of the Disability Bill, and they are facts to which there are thousands of living witnesses, are that at that time a Service Pension Bill was impossible of passage, and every man in and around Congress knew this. The temper of Congress had been thoroughly ascertained during the eight years of discussion of the measure which preceded its passage. Repeated tests of the disposition of both Houses had been made in bills which had been presented to them. It was known to a certainty just how far every individual Senator and Representative would go in the direction of liberality to the veterans. Maj. Morrill's long service on the Committee on Invalid Pensions gave him the most precise information on this subject. The bill that he formulated and succeeded in having passed went to the last limit obtainable at that time. While not nominally a Service Pension Bill it was practically one, for it gave a pension to every man who had served 90 days and had been honorably discharged, and who was suffering from any disability not the result of his own vicious habits or misconduct. It was more liberal in some respects than the proposed Service Pension Bill, because it gave those who were badly disabled \$12 a month, where the Service Pension Bill proposed a uniform rate of \$8 a month. It was also more liberal in its provisions for widows, orphans and dependent parents. With a fair interpretation of its provisions by the Pension Bureau, nearly every man who served 90 days and was honorably discharged was entitled to a pension, because hardly a man who served in the army 30 years ago is as capable of earning a support by manual labor as he was then.

For this the comrades are indebted to Maj. Morrill. He had been a close student of the pension question ever since his entry into Congress; he knew every point that could be made for the comrades, and he made it with force and skill. When on subordinate positions on the committee in previous Congresses he had worked zealously for private and general pension legislation, and by tact and management secured the passage of much that would have failed but for him.

Maj. Morrill was in favor of the Service Pension Bill, but the opposition to it of the Solid South and Northern Copperheads, aided by a very few weak-kneed Republicans, was too strong, and he therefore took the next best thing. The veterans of the whole country owe him a great debt of gratitude, who we trust the comrades of Kansas will express it for them by a solid vote for him.

THE TARIFF AND TOBACCO. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please give through your columns the effect the Wilson bill has on the tobacco raisers. Also, how many Republicans voted for the bill in the Senate and House. No one in this locality seems to know much about the bill, nor the exact vote. Our papers do not give us the facts.—G. W. WILLIAMS, 16th Ohio and 195th Ohio, El Dorado, Mo.

The McKinley Bill imposed a duty of \$2 a pound on unstemmed wrapper tobacco, and \$2.75 on stemmed. As originally reported, the Wilson Bill reduced this to \$1 on unstemmed and \$1.25 on stemmed.

Mr. Payne (N. Y., R.) moved to amend by making the rates \$1.25 and \$2.75 respectively, with the proviso that if any bale or package should contain tobacco suitable for wrappers the whole should be assessed at the rates provided in the McKinley Bill. This was defeated—ayes 75, noes 115. The Republicans voted in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative. Mr. Paynter (Ky., D.) moved to amend by making the rate 35 cents for unstemmed and 50 cents for stemmed. This was rejected without division.

The Senate Committee changed this to \$1.50 on unstemmed and \$2.25 on stemmed, and in this shape it passed without amendment or division. While this reduction is perhaps less prejudicial to the farmers than many other changes in the Agricultural Schedule, which seemed leveled directly at the farmers' interests, yet it was entirely unnecessary and very harmful. Under the stimulus of the McKinley duties, which were specially directed against Sumatra wrappers, there was a large development of the production of the finer and high-priced tobaccos, and the farmers made much money out of them. It was found that many parts of our country, such as South Carolina, southern Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas, were finely adapted for raising the varieties that we have been buying of Cuba and Sumatra, and men went extensively into the business. As most of these were in the South, the reduction was not made so great as on the wool, hay, etc., of the rest of the country. Whether they will feel like continuing in the business remains to be seen. We buy about \$18,000,000 worth of tobacco abroad every year, and pay out that much money which should go into the pockets of our own farmers. And what is worse, this goes to people who buy nothing of us, so that it has to be paid for in gold. That \$18,000,000 a year would fit very comfortably into the pockets of our own people.

NEXT to the Solid South, Tammany is the head, front and backbone of Tariff Reform. In season and out of season its yells of misery over the "Robber Tariff" and "the tax burdens upon the people" have resounded throughout the land. Now we are getting some idea of the way Tammany deals with that particular portion of the people unfortunate enough to be under its misgovernment. Not only do the people of New York have to pay taxes immensely out of proportion to those of any other great city in the civilized world, but Tammany squeezes everything in sight most remorselessly. The latest estimate of the blackmail that it extorts every year is as follows:

From houses of prostitution . . .	\$3,450,000
From green goods men . . .	33,000
From gamblers . . .	72,000
From merchants . . .	50,000
From peddlers . . .	78,000
From signs, bootblacks, fruit-stands . . .	25,000
From saloons . . .	1,750,000
Total . . .	\$5,468,000

This is only a part of its plunder. Quite as bad a showing could, doubtless, be made of that other stronghold of Tariff Reform—Chicago.

CHAIRMAN WILSON's friends are dunning the New York importers very lively to get the funds with which to buy his re-election, but not "frying as much fat out of them" as expected. The importers seem to think Wilson is doomed, and that, anyway, his usefulness to them has been exhausted.

THE BEST WAY To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

LETTERS FROM GEN. SWEENEY.

A number of personal letters written home by the late Gen. Thos. W. Sweeney during his service at the front, from 1861 to 1865, have been placed at our disposal by his son, and will be given our readers during the coming Winter. Gen. Sweeney served in the Mexican war in the 2d N. Y., and at its conclusion was given a commission in the Regular Army, in which he remained till his death. He was a Captain in the 2d U. S. when the war broke out, and sided zealously with the Union. He was soon commissioned a Brigadier-General of Missouri troops, and then Colonel of the 52d Ill., from which he was promoted to Brigadier-General, and commanded a division in the Army of the Tennessee on the Atlanta campaign.

PHILADELPHIA is essentially an American city. Its people, foreign or native-born, are American citizens, who believe in conducting things on American principles. They live in a State which is overwhelmingly for Protection to American labor and the greatest development of the education and well-being of the workingman. New York and Chicago are controlled by the opposite elements—by the Free Traders, operating by means of ignorant masses of voters who have not been here long enough to become Americanized. The "Slum Bulletin" of the last census gives some interesting figures in this connection. While Philadelphia has more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, she has only 35,000 residing in the slums, while New York has 386,000, and Chicago 250,000. In New York 82.08 per cent. of the population, and 38.80 per cent. in Chicago live in tenement houses, while in Philadelphia but 4.90 per cent. live in tenements. In other words, four out of every five people in New York, and two out of every five in Chicago live in tenements, while in Philadelphia only one out of every 20 lives so. In New York only 12 per cent. of the families occupy a whole house, while in Philadelphia 84.64 per cent. of them have a house to themselves. In New York there are an average of 18.52 persons to every dwelling; in Chicago 8.60; while in Philadelphia there are but 5.60. Philadelphia is a city of American homes; New York and Chicago are cities of barracks for human cattle, worked by sweaters, and voted for free trade and the degradation of American institutions.

As we have said all along, putting wool on the free list will have scarcely any effect on the price of clothing. It is the protected labor that keeps up the price. London tailors recently informed their New York customers that the utmost reduction they would make on a \$60 suit would be \$5, and this must not be expected in all cases.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We assure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this not only to subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

LISTEN TO THE BUGLE CALL.

COMRADES: In rallying for the great battle for your rights do not forget your standard-bearer—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Most necessary to your battle is it that it should be made as strong as possible for the great contest this Winter.

We are going to have a harder fight during the next session of Congress than ever. Our enemies in Congress are far from being satisfied with the injury they have already done us, but contemplate still another raid.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the main friend and champion the comrades have here at the National Capital and in the whole country. It will make a stubborn fight to save the veterans from the wicked robbery contemplated. It can do more than any other paper or agency can. Therefore, it is to your interest to

build up the paper to the utmost, and make it as strong as possible in every community. The more subscribers it has behind it, the stronger battle it can make for you and all comrades. Therefore, see that your name is on its lists, and that as many as possible of your acquaintances subscribe for it. If not already a subscriber send in your name at once, and get at least one more. Get up a club if possible. We want every veteran to rally around our flag for one more effort. We all have to fight now, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will lead. Let it head a column of at least 250,000 subscribers. Then all the power of the Solid South cannot prevail against it. Help us now, and by so doing help yourselves most effectively.

OUR SPECIAL ARTICLES.

Among those who will contribute special articles to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE this Fall and Winter are:

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the gallant old commander of the Third Corps, ex-Minister to Spain, and at present Representative in Congress from New York City.

GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, hero of Cold Harbor, and ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER, ex-Governor of Michigan, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

GEN. JAMES H. KIDD, 6th Mich. Cav., who commanded the famous Michigan Cavalry Brigade at Cedar Creek and elsewhere.

THE CANNONEER, whose story of Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., was admittedly the best narrative of a private soldier ever written, will contribute a sketch of Mink's famous New York battery.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, who commanded successively the Eleventh and Fourth Corps, and the Army of the Tennessee, is writing a series of monographs on the Atlanta Campaign, taking up each stage of the operations in detail.

GEN. DAVID M. STANLEY, commander of a division at Corinth, and of the Fourth Corps on the Atlanta campaign, and at Franklin.

GEN. CYRUS BUSSEY, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, formerly Commander of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Tennessee, commander of the District of Arkansas, etc.

All these are highly important historical contributions.

They are written especially for THE TRIBUNE, and will appear in no other paper.

Other attractions will be announced shortly.

TRIBUNETS.

The dispatches say that China is quite anxious to quit fighting. Nobody seems to be aware that she has ever begun fighting. The Japanese seem to have been doing all that has been done so far.

Artemus Ward's famous regiment of Brigadier-Generals is almost duplicated in the Sixth Brigade, California N. G., which has 73 privates and 27 officers ranking all the way from Second Lieutenant to Brigadier-General.

I have often wondered what would be the next word taken up by the vendors of intoxicants to dignify and give a respectable flavor to their places of business. When I was a boy these places were called "groceries" and "bar-rooms." Then some more ambitious liquor-sellers pressed in the then high-sounding "saloon" for a name. In a few years this went the way of the others, and became a term of ill repute. Next we had "sample-room," and now "cave" has been running for some years. A Pittsburg man, feeling the need of something new, has christened his place "Thirst Parlor," but though he will likely have imitators, it is not probable that the designation will become general.

PERSONAL.

Frank L. Stanton, the Georgia poet, says of Gen. Sherman that when the Union forces invaded Savannah the General placed a guard at the house of the poet's father, who was a Northern man, and afterward visited him. While he was there the infantile poet came into the room, and Sherman, taking him upon his knee, said: "This is a fine fellow, but his head is a heap too big."

A recent story of Carter B. Harrison finding the body of his Confederate friend, Joel Allen Battle, after Shiloh has been contradicted by a friend of both. Carter B. Harrison lived at North Bend, O., just below Cincinnati, the old Harrison homestead. He was in the junior class at Miami University when the war broke out in April, 1861, and went to the front in the 20th Ohio. Joel Allen Battle was graduated at Miami University in June, 1859, and was a young lawyer in Nashville when the war broke out. He was at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., as a Confederate officer, where the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer was killed. He was killed in the battle of Shiloh in April, 1862. His body was not found by young Harrison, but by two of his old college mates, Cliff Ross, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Jno. C. Lewis, now of Chicago. They were officers in Grant's army, and in looking over the field after the second day's fight found the body of Battle and sent it to Nashville, then in Federal possession.

At the recent session of the Army of the Tennessee at Council Bluffs, Iowa, it was shown that the fund for the erection of a monument to Gen. Sherman had reached \$65,000, which it is thought will reach twice that sum within a year.

It is told of the late Gen. Banks, that at one time in his youth he had quite a strong liking for the stage, on which he made one appearance, at the National Theater in Boston. An old play bill reads as follows: "Mr. Hayne's benefit, on which occasion Mr. Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, Jr., will make his first appearance. On Tuesday, June 4, 1839, The Lady of Lyons, Claude, Mr. Banks. (His first appearance.)"

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, the son of the dead poet, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the civil war, and was wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburg. After the war he became Professor in the Harvard Law School.

A valuable sword presented by Gen. Henry Knox to a colonial Colonel, after the Revolution, is now owned by a gentleman of Portland, Me. It has a keen blade and a solid silver handle, on which is engraved: "To my worthy brother. To my mother's love. To my country the point."

The following is told of the late Gov. Curtin: He was anxious to become a Minister to a foreign court, but would only accept a first-class mission. He and Col. A. K. McClure, Simon Cameron, and John W. Forney once visited President Lincoln and told him the situation. "There is nothing within my gift to which Gov. Curtin is not entitled; but, gentlemen, there are no

first-class missions vacant. Whose mission shall I give him?" said Mr. Lincoln, relating the story of the young man who, when his father advised him to take a wife, inquired, "Whose wife shall I take?" The result was that he was offered a first-class mission, but at that time he was recommended for Governor.

Mrs. Pauline Fryer, better known as Pauline Cushman, the Union spy, is said to be living in poverty in San Francisco. She receives a small pension for her first husband's services, but her own work goes unrewarded.

Col. Michael R. Morgan, who has been appointed as Commissary-General of Subsistence, served in the 3d Art. and 11th Inf. until the civil war began, when he was transferred to the Commissary Department, in which Department he has served continuously since that time with the exception of about six months in 1864 when he was Chief of Staff of the Tenth Corps. In 1859 he was conspicuous in the Harper's Ferry expedition to suppress John Brown's raid. During the civil war he was in various engagements, the most conspicuous of which was that of 1863, when he was Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Gen. Grant, which terminated in the pursuit of the insurgent army, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and its surrender. For gallant and meritorious services in this campaign he was brevetted a Colonel. He was born in Nova Scotia, Jan. 13, 1833, and hence will reach the age of retirement on Jan. 13, 1897.

Gen. Horace Porter, in a letter to a New York paper recently, explained the delay in the construction of the Grant monument. He states that "about two years ago the sum of \$410,000 was raised; enough, with the \$150,000 raised years before, to complete the structure. As soon as the new association could complete its working organization, a search was begun to find for a suitable structure. It was found in color, without flaws or blemish, which, after long and careful search, was finally found in the interior of the State of Maine. To get out the large blocks required, new beds had to be opened at great depths. The work of dressing and carving a hard granite is naturally a tedious and slow process. In winter but little work could be done at the quarries, and no setting of the stone could be permitted on account of freezing weather. The only unlooked-for delay upon the whole work so far was the general strike of the granite-cutters, lasting about six months. The real work has until lately been going on at the quarries. The contract calls for completion of the structure on the first of December next year, and from the progress at the quarries there is no good reason to doubt that the terms of the contract will be fulfilled as to time. In the meantime the money is drawing three per cent. interest, and this addition to the fund will enable the structure to be made more ornamental than at first contemplated."

Gen. Michael Griffin, who has been nominated for Congress from the Seventh Wisconsin District, to succeed Representative George B. Shaw, Republican, is a resident of Eau Claire. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 12th Wis., and with the rest of the company mastered into the United States Service Nov. 5, 1861, and was appointed Sergeant of the same day. He served continuously with the company till he was mustered out, July 16, 1865. At the battle of Bald Hill, Ga., July 21, 1864, he was wounded in a charge on the rebels. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant Feb. 11, 1865, and First Lieutenant July 5, 1865. Gen. Griffin is a member of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. After being mustered out of service he returned to Newport and began to read law in the office of Jonathan Bowman, of Kilbourn City. He was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court at Portage May 19, 1868, after which he practiced his profession at Kilbourn City till the Spring of 1876. During this time he held local offices, and in 1875 was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Columbia County. At the close of the session of 1876 he removed to Eau Claire, where he has since resided and has been actively engaged in the practice of law. In 1879 he was elected State Senator from the Thirtieth District as a Republican, of which political faith he has always been a constant adherent. Gen. Griffin is a leading member of the G. A. R., having served several terms as Post-Commander. In February, 1887, he was elected Department Commander, in which capacity he served one year. In 1889 he was appointed by Gov. Howard as Quartermaster of the Department, and in that rank as Brigadier-General under the law, serving two years in that position.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

DAILEY.—At Lawton, Mich., Sept. 2, of typhoid fever, David M. Dailey, Co. F, 1st Mich. Cav., aged 48. He was buried by the G. A. R. A widow and three children survive.

STAYLES.—At Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa, Sept. 2, of cancer of the stomach, Henry Sayles, Co. G, 10th Mo., aged 65.

STUYTZER.—At Zanesville, O., May 22, John Stuytzer, Co. E, 73d Ohio, died. The comrade was a good soldier. He was severely wounded in front of Atlanta July 22, 1864.

MCNEW.—At Locksperg, Ind., Sept. 10, of paralysis, Henry McNew, Co. G, 35th Ind., aged 61. Comrade McNew was Surgeon of Jesse B. Holman Post, 435, Department of Indiana, and was buried by the Order. A widow survives him.

GORDON.—At Belton, Tex., Aug. 27, C. A. Gordon, 39th Ind. and 8th Ind. Cav. Comrade Gordon was the Conductor on the Belton branch of the Katy. He was run over by an engine and both legs badly mangled, and he died in a few minutes. Mr. Gordon had been railroad for 43 years, and had been on this branch for four years. During the late war he served in an Indiana Cavalry Regiment, and was promoted to Colonel. It is said that at one time he was on Gen. Grant's staff. He came to Texas from Missouri, and was well known. A comrade, in writing of Comrade Gordon, says: "To the members of the 39th Ind. and 8th Ind. Cav. this will be sad news. No truer man ever lived than Col. Gordon. Brave and generous to a fault. He died after he had a body full of wounds. I and I know that all his old comrades will deeply regret the manner of his death." He was a member of Sedalia Post.

MARTIN.—At Zanesville, O., Sept. 7, of disease contracted in the army, Robert P. Martin, Co. G, 2d Ohio, and Co. E, 18th Ohio, aged 53. He enlisted Aug. 24, 1862, and was honorably discharged March 25, 1865. His last illness began 15 months prior to his death, and during the last 10 months of his life he was confined to his bed and totally helpless. He was only receiving a pension of \$8 per month. His claim for increase was rejected a short time before his death on the ground that he was not disabled for the performance of manual labor. He was a member of Hazlett Post, 81, which attended his funeral. He was a